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SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1905.
AT 10 A. M.

At our new salesroom corner Fort and Queen streets, opposite H. Hackfeld & Co., we will sell a large and good selection of

Household Furniture

And Many Other Things.

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AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1905.
Upon the premises, No. 732 Kinau street. We will sell by order of W. H. Pfleger, Esq., at his residence, No. 732 Kinau street, mauka side a few doors Waikiki of Alapai street.

Household Furniture

Consisting of: Cane and Wicker Lateral Chairs, a new Seiler Piano, Ornaments, Rugs, Couches, Settees, Ebony Tables, Pedestals, fine large extension Dining Table, Oak Sideboard, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Crockery, China, Double and Single Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Mosquito Nets, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Elegant Black Walnut Chambers Sets, Chiffoniers, Gurney Refrigerator, Sunrise Wood Stove, like new; Jewel Gasoline Range, Meat Safe, Cooking Utensils, Water Cooler, Provisions, Glassware, Hose, etc., etc., etc.

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COTTAGE of six rooms on left hand side of Piikoi street from King street, being the middle cottage of three—between King and Young street—Contains six rooms, bath, electric lights, etc.; rent \$25; vacant February 1. Can be inspected immediately.

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Maile Ilima vs. Punahou

AT BASEBALL GROUNDS.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.
Kick off at 3:45 sharp.

Admission \$.25
Children under 15 years 10
Season Tickets 2.00
Tickets for sale at Woods & Sheldon's.

Theosophy

HONOLULU BRANCH.
MR. CHAS. W. LEADBEATER
F. T. S. and M. R. A. S.
Will deliver a lecture on the
Results of THEOSOPHY,
—AT THE—
ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL
CONCERT HALL
On Saturday, January 21, 8 p. m.
Admission Silver Coin.

Extra large cocoanuts for
polishing or carving for cups
calabashes, etc. New lot of
tapias.
Hawaii & South Seas Curio Co.
Alexander Young Bldg.

CLARK ON FARMING

Views of the Expert of the Wahiawa Colony.

Wahiawa, Oahu, H. T. Sept. 8, 1904.
Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In complying with your request for a report on the agricultural development and conditions of Hawaii, I shall of necessity confine myself to the island of Oahu when speaking of specific results, as all my experience during my seven years residence in the islands has been from sea level to 1200 feet elevation on this island. The matter of each 1000 feet of elevation has greater influence on climatic adaptability for various crops than is usually believed by those without actual experience, and is an unanswerable argument for the conducting of experimental planting from sea level to the upper line of possible agricultural development. We have on these islands the widest range for diversified planting of any portion of the United States, and the possibilities of our development along that line are not appreciated by our people. We not only have diversity of conditions produced by the different altitudes, ranging from sea level with its complete tropical conditions to the high mountain plains with winter snows, but we have also every climate from the arid dryness of California to that of 200 inches rainfall per annum. It would seem that these islands had been created that man should enjoy the manifold products of all climates and all countries. Yet scarcely anything has been done to open up and develop our wonderful resources except in the production of sugar, which is exported to the mainland in a raw state—to be used largely in preserving fruits many of which can be grown here. We have besides a long list of varieties not grown elsewhere in the United States and for which there is an unlimited demand. We can never become a really great state until we do more to make possible a citizen class of residents engaged in producing the principal portion of their own food and able to convert the surplus into the most valuable marketable form; and this surplus should be greater per acre than in any other state. Until we approach this condition we shall have no agriculture worth comparing with other portions of the United States, for we are not making proper use of our opportunities. It should be easier to produce \$100 from an acre of average land in Hawaii than \$10 from the average farm east of the Mississippi river; not that our soil is superior to theirs, but solely because of climatic conditions. It was a common saying in Southern California that climate was sold, not land. Although this originated in the jocular mood of a real estate agent, there never has been a truer statement made. What would California be with the climate of Maine; or Hawaii with that of Minnesota? Our climate for production; our geographical position as a vantage point for distribution, are our great resources. Why not make use of the "talents" that have been given us?

There was a time when Hawaii supplied California with flour; also potatoes and other vegetables. But now California produces her own and sends part of the surplus here. We should produce enough vegetables for our own use and have a surplus to send to California during the winter months when she does not grow many kinds sufficient for her needs. Insect pests have been, and now are, the great hindrance to producing many crops. These pests have all been introduced, and in time will be brought under control as they are in other countries.

By persistent effort we have demonstrated at Wahiawa that all the leading vegetables of the finest quality can be produced if the insect enemies can be kept under control; and we can say from the past years' experience that we believe we can successfully cope with many of these pests. We have found aphids one of the worst enemies to fodder crops, such as corn, sorghum, cow-peas, etc., but by selecting the time of planting we have been able to get crops at certain seasons of the year. Sweet potatoes grow well at all seasons and are not seriously interfered with by the pests. They are of fine quality for table use and good food for stock. An experimental crop of Bayo beans (the frijole of the Mexican) was a decided success the past winter. They ripen in May and June and are superior to the imported at that season, being much fresher than the old crop harvested the previous summer in California. This crop should be made profitable here, as fresh stock for June delivery is of considerable value for ship supplies. This bean is also used very extensively by the Japs in place of kinds imported from Japan. Thousands of bags of this crop can be marketed at the California price plus freight from the coast, so it is a very promising crop for the small farmer. Large quantities of these beans could be used by the army and navy, no doubt, if a supply could be depended upon. I shall plant of the small white navy bean the coming winter, experimentally, and more extensively later if there is a prospect of a market, but I am free to confess I am getting "tired" both in purse and mind with experimental work that should be done by the government. Such experiments, if successful, only lead to additional taxation values being placed on the property and crops. The arbitrary valuation

A HACK AT LILIKALANI'S GENEALOGICAL TREE



THE PRINCESS EMMA DEFRIES.

Editor Advertiser: Allow me space in your column in reference to your morning's issue. What glitters is not gold.

I see Mr. Edward Lilikalani is scheming through the second Kanuha as his great-grandfather is another fraud.

To settle dispute I shall take steps to convict Mr. Edward Lilikalani of his two fraudulent genealogies in his both paragraphs. He claims what he is not and which he has made a part of his petition to the United States Congress through my great-grandfather, Kanuha the great, is absolutely false.

Kanua the great's grand issues was my grandmother, Helenaheanani, Kanaina II, Kalakullino, Makakualikane II.

Kanaina issue was Mahina, the grandfather of Kalama, mother of A. Fernandez and others. My grandmother Helenaheanani married Haka. Their issue was: Kalawainulakanoa, Kaaunulokiholo, Kanuha, Kaaunakapu, Helenaheanani.

My father Kalawainulakanoa married Kahoupoolumelanani (Kaholo). Their issue is: Emma Alexandria,

rapid strides and has passed all experimental stages as far as growing and marketing are concerned. The writer has successfully shipped fresh fruit by express to New York, Boston and Washington, and various inland cities, without the use of ice. The high express rates to interior and Eastern points will not warrant an extensive wholesale trade, but the fact of reaching Eastern points demonstrates what can be done so far as the keeping quality of the fruit is concerned. Means for more economical transportation will no doubt come later on. The canned product takes the lead in the mainland markets for quality over the fruit from other countries, the demand exceeding the supply. About 15,000 cases will be shipped from this island (Oahu) and possibly 10,000 more cases from the remainder of the group. Wahiawa, Oahu, is taking the lead as a pineapple center, conditions here being especially favorable for the growing of the fruit. The smooth Cayenne is grown exclusively and the quality, both as a canned product and as fresh fruit cannot be excelled.

Grapes grow well on the islands, maturing two crops per year when pruned with that end in view. Fresh grapes are to be had every month of the year in Honolulu. The Isabella and Concord are grown principally, as they resist the attacks of the Japanese beetle (a serious pest) better than the European varieties. The growing of the finest table grapes should be profitable, as fruit can be placed on the markets on the mainland during March, April, May and June, when the market is bare. The Japanese beetle is the only serious enemy thus far, and it has been successfully combated by some of the growers around Honolulu.

The banana business is growing rapidly, Hilo (Hawaii) growers having taken up the growing and shipping quite extensively; and other points will follow as transportation facilities are available. The shipments from Honolulu have not increased materially owing to available land along the railway being taken for sugar. As before mentioned the arbitrary tax valuation of \$500 per acre on bananas is excessive and not very encouraging to those doing propaganda work in the interests of the minor industries of these islands.

The pineapple industry is making

Makakualikane is the father of Wanaoa, mother of John II. Her mother's ancestors were Kapuleloia one of the wives of Kanaloaawoo, also of his first wife, Sarai Hiwaui, therefore they were first cousins.

Kanaina II is my cousin's grandfather. Hattie Hiram Kanaina, Solomon Hiram Kanaina, Moana II married Kukalohe. Their issue was Kiholo, not Kanuha the second nor is Kanuha II, the father of Kamakau; neither is Kamakau, the father of Kanihomauole.

Kalimakui and Kihilawau were the parents of Kanihomauole their issue was Kanele and two others.

Moana II was a sister to Kahanau-malani, this issue was Napuapahoehoe I, grandfather of Hoapii Baker.

Kiholo, the son of Moana II and Kukalohe, his issue was Kanuha II and Kekumano by his first wife Pipili.

Kiholo, the second wife, was Naheana, their issue was Namakaokinau. This lady married his half brother Kanuha II, their issue was Naohu-lonui. Kekumano, the sister of Kanuha II, daughter of Kiholo and Pipili who married the son of Nalupipio and Pipili. His name respectively was Piliatikane. Their issue was Punapapaeu-o-Kiholo. She was born at Wai-mea, Kauai. This lady is the mother of Kaumana Widemann, Kolla, Akamu.

conditions. These islands have the finest climate in the world, yet we find it blamed for all the failures—of whatever nature—our industries are heir to—and without any just cause. We find the mechanic working in the foundry, at the blacksmith forge, laying and quarrying stone, laying tin roofs on new buildings, digging in the sewer trench, tending the boilers on the steamships through the tropics across the equator, and in every conceivable occupation where the white man wants to work, but nine out of ten citizens will tell you they cannot work on the farm in the tropics. Why such statements are made by prominent men in Honolulu is more than the writer can understand. Having been brought up on the farm in California, doing all kinds of farm work there and here, I am ready to affirm that it is not more trying to labor in the sun here than in California. On my own farm here white men are working, doing any kind of work, as comfortably as in California. All such statements are made by persons who have not tried it, do not wish to labor, or for ulterior motives. There is little use claiming productiveness of soil and climate, inviting settlers to come and be farmers and citizens with us, if this statement that the white man cannot labor in this climate stands unchallenged. It is a misstatement, as can be verified by any one who is seeking the truth. If one tries to work in unsanitary, or otherwise unhealthy conditions, he must pay the penalty as he would in any country. There are such unhealthy local conditions in places on these islands, as well as elsewhere, but the reputation of the whole Territory cannot in justice be based on such merely local conditions; such conditions are the exception, not the rule. The question of agricultural labor is such an important one that in any discussion of an agricultural topic it necessarily comes forward, and must be my excuse, if any be necessary, for digressing from the main topic.

Very respectfully,
BYRON O. CLARK.

The dairy industry is about the only one supplying the local demand, and this only so far as meat is concerned. It is almost exclusively a pastoral industry, very little feeding to fatten being done, most of the fattening being done on the grass range or along the coast on the Algaroba loans (Prosopis dulcis).

The dairy industry mainly consists of supplying milk to Honolulu and other cities and towns of the group, only small quantities of butter being produced. As good milk and butter can be produced as on the mainland, but very little comes up to the standard of quality maintained for dairy products on the mainland, and many say it cannot be done; but the writer is successfully marketing milk of 4.5 per cent to 5.2 per cent butter fat, with 13 to 14 per cent solids in Honolulu, hauling the same nine miles by wagon, then twelve miles by rail, arriving in good condition. This should show that conditions are not very different from other countries, and failure to produce and market dairy produce in good condition is due to methods, not to unfavorable climatic or other conditions.

The growing of hay and grain, except corn, will never be extensively carried on, green fodders of various

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